

Federal Communications Commission

§ 101.1

Subpart L—Local Multipoint Distribution Service

- 101.1001 Eligibility.
- 101.1005 Frequencies available.
- 101.1007 Geographic service areas and number of licenses.
- 101.1009 System operations.
- 101.1011 Construction requirements and criteria for renewal expectancy.
- 101.1013 Permissible communications services.
- 101.1017 Requesting regulatory status.

Subpart M—Competitive Bidding Procedures for LMDS

- 101.1101 LMDS service subject to competitive bidding.
- 101.1102–101.1105 [Reserved]
- 101.1107 Bidding credits for very small businesses, small businesses and entrepreneurs.
- 101.1109 Certifications, disclosures, and records maintenance.
- 101.1110 [Reserved]
- 101.1111 Partitioning and disaggregation.
- 101.1112 Definitions.

Subpart N—Competitive Bidding Procedures for the 38.6–40.0 GHz Band

- 101.1201 38.6–40.0 GHz subject to competitive bidding.
- 101.1202–101.1207 [Reserved]
- 101.1208 Bidding credits for small businesses.
- 101.1209 Definitions.

Subpart O—Multiple Address Systems

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 101.1301 Scope.
- 101.1303 Eligibility.
- 101.1305 Private internal service.
- 101.1307 Permissible communications.
- 101.1309 Regulatory status.

SYSTEM LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

- 101.1311 Initial EA license authorization.
- 101.1313 License term.
- 101.1315 Service areas.
- 101.1317 Competitive bidding procedures for mutually exclusive MAS EA applications.
- 101.1319 Competitive bidding provisions.
- 101.1321 License transfers.
- 101.1323 Spectrum aggregation, disaggregation, and partitioning.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

- 101.1325 Construction requirements.
- 101.1327 Renewal expectancy for EA licenses.

- 101.1329 EA Station license, location, modifications.
- 101.1331 Treatment of incumbents.
- 101.1333 Interference protection criteria.

Subpart P—Multichannel Video Distribution and Data Service Rules for the 12.2–12.7 GHz Band

Sec.

- 101.1401 Service areas.
- 101.1403 Broadcast carriage requirements.
- 101.1405 Channeling plan.
- 101.1407 Permissible operations for MVDDS.
- 101.1409 Treatment of incumbent licensees.
- 101.1411 Regulatory status and eligibility.
- 101.1412 MVDDS eligibility restrictions for cable systems.
- 101.1413 License term and renewal expectancy.
- 101.1415 Partitioning and disaggregation.
- 101.1417 Annual report.
- 101.1421 Coordination of adjacent area MVDDS stations and incumbent public safety POFS stations.
- 101.1423 Canadian and Mexican coordination.
- 101.1425 RF safety.
- 101.1427 MVDDS licenses subject to competitive bidding.
- 101.1429 Designated entities.
- 101.1440 MVDDS protection of DBS.

AUTHORITY: 47 U.S.C. 154, 303.

SOURCE: 61 FR 26677, May 28, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 101.1 Scope and authority.

(a) Part 1 of the Commission's rules contains the general rules of practice and procedure applicable to proceedings before the Commission and for the filing of applications for radio station licenses in the fixed microwave services.

(b) The purpose of the rules in this part is to prescribe the manner in which portions of the radio spectrum may be made available for private operational, common carrier, 24 GHz Service and Local Multipoint Distribution Service fixed, microwave operations that require transmitting facilities on land or in specified offshore coastal areas within the continental shelf.

(c) The rules in this part are issued pursuant to the authority contained in Titles I through III of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, which vest authority in the Federal Communications Commission to regulate common carriers of interstate and foreign communications, to regulate radio transmissions and issue licenses for radio stations, and to regulate all interstate and foreign communications by wire and radio necessary to the accomplishment of the purposes of the Act.

[61 FR 26677, May 28, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 23163, Apr. 29, 1997; 63 FR 68981, Dec. 14, 1998; 65 FR 59357, Oct. 5, 2000]

§ 101.3 Definitions.

As used in this part:

24 GHz Service. A fixed point-to-point, point-to-multipoint, and multipoint-to-multipoint radio system in the 24.25–24.45 GHz band and in the 25.05–25.25 GHz band consisting of a fixed main (nodal) station and a number of fixed user terminals. This service may encompass any digital fixed service.

Antenna power gain. The ratio of the maximum radiation intensity to that of an isotropic (omnidirectional) radiator in the far field of its main (forward direction) lobe.

Antenna power input. The radio frequency peak or RMS power, as the case may be, supplied to the antenna from the antenna transmission line and its associated impedance matching network.

Antenna structure. The antenna, its supporting structure and anything attached to it.

Assigned frequency. The center of the frequency band assigned to a station.

Assigned frequency bandwidth. The frequency band within which the emission of a station is authorized; the width of the band equals the necessary bandwidth plus twice the absolute value of the frequency tolerance.

Authorized bandwidth. The maximum bandwidth authorized to be used by a station as specified in the station license. (See § 2.202 of this chapter)

Authorized frequency. The frequency, or frequency range, assigned to a station by the Commission and specified in the instrument of authorization.

Authorized power. The maximum power a station is permitted to use. This power is specified by the Commission in the station's authorization.

Automatic Transmitter Power Control (ATPC). ATPC is a feature of a digital microwave radio system that adjusts the transmitter output power. ATPC allows the transmitter to operate at less than maximum power for most of the time. In a radio employing ATPC, the transmit power is reduced during normal operation conditions. When the receiver detects a reduction in signal level, a control signal is sent to the far end transmitter, instructing it to increase the power output to compensate for the signal reduction. The power output is limited to the licensed (maximum) transmit power. Guidelines for use of ATPC are set forth in the TIA Telecommunications Systems Bulletin TSB 10, "Interference Criteria for Microwave Systems (TSB 10)."

Bandwidth occupied by an emission. The band of frequencies comprising 99 percent of the total radiated power extended to include any discrete frequency on which the power is at least 0.25 percent of the total radiated power.

Bit rate. The rate of transmission of information in binary (two state) form in bits per unit time.

Carrier. In a frequency stabilized system, the sinusoidal component of a modulated wave whose frequency is independent of the modulating wave; or the output of a transmitter when the modulating wave is made zero; or a wave generated at a point in the transmitting system and subsequently modulated by the signal; or a wave generated locally at the receiving terminal which when combined with the side bands in a suitable detector, produces the modulating wave.

Carrier frequency. The output of a transmitter when the modulating wave is made zero.

Central office. A landline termination center used for switching and interconnection of public message communication circuits.

Common carrier fixed point-to-point microwave service. A common carrier public radio service rendered on microwave frequencies by fixed and temporary fixed stations between points